RIOTING IN BENARES.

TION OF A TEMPLE IN THE HOLY CITY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

OBJECTING TO THE SALE.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON STOCKHOLDERS

PROTEST. THEY SAY THAT THE PRICE OFFERED BY AN

ENGLISH SYNDICATE IS TOO SMALL-A LIVELY MEETING EXPECTED. An announcement of a possible sale to an Eng

lish syndicate of a large portion of the property of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company for about \$2,500,000 has mised a storm of protest from stockholders representing two-fifths of the capital stock. A written protest against such sale has been circulated, and has received a sufficient number of signatures to insure a lively scene at the next meeting of the stockholders, which

will be held at Tracy, Tenn., on May 7. The protest, which is to be introduced in the

The protest, which is to be introduced in the meeting at Tracy, is as follows:

We, the undersigned stockholders in the Tennessee Coal, fron and Raifroad Company, being advised that the Board of Directors of the said company propose to sell and dispose of all the property of the company, lying in the State of Tennessee, and that this convention will be asked to authorize said proposed sale, insist that the said proposed sale shall not be authorized. We most extrestly protest against it, and ask that such proceedings be taken as may be necessary to provent the said. The property of the said company, Iving in Tennessee, constitutes, in our opinion, the large and more valuable division of its holdings, and a said of the same would utterly destroy the future efficiency of the company in Tennessee, and in a large measure cripple its operations elsewhere. We further insist that the price offered for the Tennessee property is inadequate, and in any event the said company has ne legal authority to dispose of its said Tennessee properties and thereby destroy practically its corporate existence in the State of Tennessee.

This protest is signed by stockholders represented.

This protest is signed by stockholders repre senting about 4,000 of the 10,000 shares of capital stock, among them being the following: James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank; Latham, Alexander & Co., H. L. Nicholas & Co., C. C. Baldwin, William D. Tal-mage, C. L. Rathborne, Daniel S. Lamont, Thomas Barrett, Cahn & Co., Van Schaick & Co., J. Henry Dick, O. W. Bright, A. D. Seymour, George E. Gordon, John B. Leech, R. W. Du ham & Co. and Henry Clews.

Among the members of the old board of direct

ors, which it is said authorized the giving of an option on the Tennessee property, were John H. Inman, Thomas C. Platt, H. Duncan Wood, T. L. Lehman, W. H. Duncan and W. H. Bond. The new board was elected on April 7. On last Wednesday the new directors elected officers as follows: President, Thomas C. Platt; vice-presidents, N. Baxter, jr., T. T. Hillman, of Birmingham, and A. M. Shook, of Tracy City; secretary and treasurer, James Bowron; executive committee, T. C. Platt, John H. Inman, N. Baxter, jr., C. C. Baldwin, General Samuel Thomas, A. B. Boardman and Napoleon Hill.

Mr. Platt was not at home last night when . reporter called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Shortly after the recent organization of the new board of directors, however, Mr. Platt's attention was called to a rumor that a protest was to be made against the sale of the company's property in Tennessee. He said that he had been authorized by the directors of the company some time ago to give an option on the property in and that it remained the stockholders to ratify or reject the proposition to sell when they met at Tracy City in May. He knew nothing about the rumor that Thomas Barrett, a stockholder, of Memphis, Tenn., would apply for an injunction to restrain the officers of the corporation from making the sale. No action, he said, was taken at the recent meeting of the directors on the proposed sale, for it would be left to the stockholders to settle the proposition,

to the stockholders to settle the proposition.

John H. Imman said that a proposition to buy the property referred to had been made by somebody, he did not remember whom, who represented some syndicate. The property included four iron furnaces, 1,000 coke-ovens, three or four iron minks, and about 115,000 acres of land. Perzonally, he said, he favored the sale, as he thought the price a good one and he believed it would be a good thing for the company.

"There is considerable opposition to the movement, however," he said, "and I rather believe it will not be successful. I will vote for it myself, but am indifferent as to the result."

A NURSE COMMITS SUICIDE.

POISON ENDS THE LIFE OF A WOMAN WHO HAT

MONEY IN A BANK. A quiet, refined-looking woman applied for lodging

about two weeks ago at the boarding-house kept by Mrs. John Ammens, at No. 2,347 Third-ave. She told Mrs. Ammens that her name was Johnson, that she was a stranger in New-York, and wanted a quiet place where she could get a needed rest. She was of a re-served demeanor, mingled little with the other boarders in the house, and was scarcely ever out of her room. Yesterday morning she did not appear at breakfast or luncheon. In the afternoon, Mrs. Ammens went up to her room, but could get no reply to her knocks. Then the locked door was forced open. Mrs. Johnson was lying on the floor, dead. By her side was a glass which had contained poison. On the table lay a box half-filled with Paris green. Every article in the room was in disorder. In the woman's clothing was found a book of the Eleecker Street Bank, made out in the name of Kate Fitzgernld. The book showed a balance of \$570 to her name. In her pocketbook were two \$50 bills, while a purse contained a number

of gold rings and trinkets.
Patrick Fitzgerald, of No. 550 East One-hundredand fortieth-st., called at the house late in the day and identified the body as that of his sister. Up to a few weeks ago she was a nurse at the hospital on Randall's Island. Then she left the hospital without giving any reason for her act. On April 12 she drew \$200 from the bank, part of a sum of \$2,000 inherited from her father two years ago. Mr. Flizgerald was unable to assign any reason for his sister's suicide.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED BRIBERY BY A CALL MAN! Tallahassee, Fla., April 17.-A dramatic scene was enacted in the Democratic joint cancus to-night while the eleventh ballot was in progress. When the name of Whitehurst, of Hillsborough County, was reached, he arose and said that during the forenoon he had been approached by a Call man, who said: "It will be worth 500 to you to vote for Call." The opposition cheered; but Clarke, of Polk County, a Call man, arose and demanded the name of the man who had made the implied offer of a bribe. Whitehurst gave the name of John McLellan, of Colhoun County, who is a mem ber of the Legislature. He explained that he did not know whether it was meant for a bribe or not. followers denied all responsibility for McLellan's action, and in a few minutes a letter from Call denied any connection with McLeilan whatever. There was much confusion and excitement for a few minutes. The eighteenth ballot resulted as follows: Call, 57;

LUMBER FLOATING DOWN THE DELAWARE.

Belvidere, N. J., April 17.-The spring freshet is now at its height in the Delaware River and hundreds of rafts daily pass down to tidewater. Old lumbermen say that more lumber will reach the market this season from the upper Delaware than in years before, or than ever will again in one season. The past winter was so favorable for work in the woods that a great amount of clearing was done.

A MOTHER'S ATTEMPT TO DROWN HER CHILD. William Suttill, of No. 322 Water-st., and Robert Thomas, of No. 216 West Delancey-st., were riding on the

Thomas, of No. 216 West Delancey-st., were riding on the front platform of a Belt Line car early last evening, when in passing the Coriear pier in South-st., they saw a young woman, carrying a baby in her arms, run to the bulk-head of the pier. She threw the baby into the water. Suttill and Thomas gave an alarm, and James Sweeney, who is employed at Ward M. Smith's marble yard in South-st., jumped into the water and rescued the baby. The infant, which was alive when picked up, was carried to Gouverneur Hospital, while the mother was arrested and taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station. There she told Captain Doherty that her name was Sophia Libecchutz, that she was eighteen years old and was a cloakmaker. She hd been employed by a man named Louis Schultz, About two weeks ago her baby wits born. She was starving, could get no work and had become crazed from wasting. ing, could get no work and had become crazed from want and despair. The doctors at Gouverneur Hospital decided that the child needed its mother's nursing. Captain

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES.

it extended its jurisdiction as far as Fort Reliance, claimed by the Hudson Bay Company to be within British territory. THE NATIVES INCENSED AT THE DEMOLI-

PRINCE BISMARCK LACKS A MAJORITY. A SECOND BALLOT NECESSARY IN THE CONTEST FOR THE REICHSTAG AT GEESTEMUNDE.

Berlin, April 17.-The latest returns from Wednesday for a member of the Reichstag, are as follows. Prince Bismarck, 7,557; Schmalfeld (Socialist), 3,928; Plate (Guelph), 3,343; Adloff (Freisinnige), 2,619.

A second ballot will be necessary between Prince Bismarck and Herr Schmalfeld, the Socialist candidate, as a majority of the votes is necessary to an The apathy of the electors is the most remarkable feature of the contest. Over 40 per cent of the electors did not appear at the polls. The Nationalists, at the last election, polled a sufficient number of votes to defeat all rivals, but now they muster only a bare one-fourth of the electors. One reason of this apathy is that Prince Bismarck did not take any part in the contest. He did not even issue an address to the electors.

the electors.

Friedrichsruhe, April 17.—Prince Bismarck, in receiving a deputation of Kiel Conservatives, who called on him to-day, said: "The Emperor would do well to desist from conceding further reforms, and to revert to the conservative policy maintained by the grandfather."

by his grandfather."

Prince Bismarck insisted upon his right to express an opinion on current affairs. It was absurd, he said, to ask him to abstain from doing surd, he said, to ask him to abstain from doing so. His opinion might not agree with the Ministerial opinion, but it would always be conservative. He would like the Government to attend to the motto, "Quieta non Mouere," as one of the highest principles of policy. Prince B'smarck contended that the union of the German States was a conservative act, because without it Germany would be act to the conservative act, because without it Germany would be a surfaced among the various conservative act, because without it Germany would have perished by discord among the various States. Instead of allowing affairs to come to such a pass, he had assisted German unity by fanning into flame the spark of national feeling which had been glowing under ashes.

This speech of Prince Bismarck presages the indomitable opposition of the former Chancellor to

The figures of the ballot at Geestemunde show that Prince Bismarck owes his defeat mainly to his old adversaries, the German Socialists. The latter would have won a more decisive victory if they had not been disunited at present by the controversy raised by the publication of articles from Frederick Engels, an old revolutionary leader, about Lassalle and Karl Marx, the founders of the two branches of German The partisans of Lassalle and Marx have carried their quariels into the body, which comprises the followers of Bebel, Liebknecht and other moderate leaders, and those of Schippel and Druno Wille, the chiefs of the ultra-revolutionist faction of the great party. At any rate, the Socialists have displayed both their "erbfeind," or hereditary enemy. Geestemunde Socialists of the latter place, the great German port, had determined to be present in the electoral district of Geestemunde on the day of the ballot. They chartered two small boats and went along the canals, so numer ous in that region, speaking at every small place against Bismarck, and attracting the attention of the inhabitants by a band of music on board of each boat. Bismarck, or, rather, his electoral agents, were not caught napping. Speakers had arrived at Geestemunde from every corner of Germany, to sing the raises of the great German. A queer adventure befel the most active of these Bismarckian electoral agents, Herr Jerusalem. He had taken a carriage When it at a railroad station, and had given orders to be driven rapidly to a certain electoral meeting. But he reckoned without his driver, who was a socialist, and who managed to overturn the carriage in a ditch, so that Herr Jerusalem was prevented from speak-ing at the meeting. Porter, and other persons holding offices which would

so that Herr Jerusalem was prevened now specified in gat the meeting.

The political causes of Bismarck's defeat, and of the absence from the polis of his former friends, the National Liberals, are easily seen. The philosophy of that ballot was explained in advance in an article by Professor Peibruck; an insependent Conservative, who said that the defeat of such a man as Bismarck would be a disgrace to the country; and that his triumph would be a misfortune, because he would constitute a party which would paralyze the action of the Government.

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. THE IRUSH LAND BILL - PARLIAMENTARY

ting from Rome on a three months' leave of ab-LENGE-DRESS " REFORM.

Copyright: 1891 ; By the New-York Associated Press. London, April 17 .- Although Mr. Morley's amendent introducing in the Irish Land bill the principle of local control was a point on which the Irish sections were expected to sink all differences, the spirit of facion got upper hand. Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Morley amendment followed by Mr. Sexton's amending the Parnell amendment produced a feeling of irritation in the ranks of the Opposition, inducing many members to leave the House without voting on the nost important attempt to alter the bill in committee, No leader of the Liberals will make any further effort o alter the character of the Government proposals.

There are now eight Parliamentary seats vacant, of which seven will be contested, and these contests will afford the opposing parties some idea of the result of the coming appeal to the country. It is significant of the position of the Home Rule question, as still holding the foremost place, that the candidates for the vacancles find themselves constrained to dilate upon pledges for a just settlement for Ireland.

A lobby report associates others besides Captain Verney and Mr. De Cobain with scandals that will require their retirement from the House of Commons. Social purity" vigilants, to whose private shadow ng are due the charges against Captain Verney and the flight of Mr. De Cobain, have been hunting down other members suspected of being unfaithful to their vives. The question of the expulsion of Captain Verney from the House of Commons greatly agitates the members. Precedents show that this must be done under a direct vote, after the trial of the offender

or absconder from justice. Mr. Parnell's refusal to assist Mr. McCarthy to release the evicied tenants' fund closes the matter, so far as Mr. McCarthy is concerned. The pressure of public indignation, including that of the warmest Parnellite partisans, is now relied on to force Mr. Parnell to alter his attitude. An important occur-rence in the negotiations, hitherto undisclosed, shows that Mr. Parnell has been callous to the sufferings of the

tenants throughout. Since Mr. Healy, across the floor of the House, renewed the challenge to Mr. Parnell to test Cork, the Unionist leaders there have sent Mr. Parnell assurince that they will leave him a clear field to fight out the batile, and that no Unionist candidate nor Unionist support will obscure the issue. This offer de-prives Mr. Parnell of his last excuse for not facing Mr. Healy, but he will not fight. The decision of the Cork Board of Guardians yesterday, cailing upon Mr. Par nell to resign, shows that every chance he had of suc-cess has vanished.

The discontent of trade-unions in regard to the

omposition of the Royal Labor Commission grows in ntensity. At a meeting to-day the Parliamentary ommittee of the unions declared hostility to the commission unless a larger representation was given to

committee of the ames a larger representation was given to trades.

A topic extensively discussed in society at present is the exhibition of the Rational Breas Society. Ledy is the exhibition of the Rational Breas Society. Ledy sandhurs', Lady Harburton, Mrs. Oscar Wilde and other sandhurs', Lady Harburton, Mrs. Oscar Wilde and other women are aiming to introduce new dress combinations, consisting of brevity of skirt, duality of underdoes, consisting of brevity of skirt, duality of underdoes, and shortness of upper drapery. The mode most dress and shortness of upper drapery. The mode most syrian trousers and a full blone of sile aver a velvet some sodice. No member of the society, however, loss yet ventured to walk out in "rational" costume for public criticism.

Referring to the New-Orleans lynching, many papers discuss the question why the Hallau murder returns discuss the question why the Hallau murder returns discuss the question why the Hallau murder returns a fiscuss the question why the Hallau murder returns the careed those of every other nation on cardin. "The street has other Europeans; that he Hallau more more limited on the tried every day for murder and eight are persons are tried every day for murder and eight are persons are tried every day for murder and eight are persons are tried every day for murder and eight are onvicted, while a host of homicides are never recorded. The Italian a home, it says, is worse than the Italian has murder in his blood, and that racial excitability is heightened by a warm climate and the national habit of the use of the knife.

GREAT UNEASINESS IN THE ARGENTINE.

ington. When the United States purchased Alaska malls from to-day forward, pending the new arrange rest. TUMULT IN THE CONGRESS. It was the largest and most successful meeting ever bestended its jurisdiction as far as Fort Reliance, ment, will be sent by way of New-York.

A BITTER DEBATE IN THE COMMONS. PARNELL REPLIES SHARPLY TO "TIM" HEALY -MORLEY'S AMENDMENT TO THE

LAND BILL LOST. London, April 17 .- In the House of Commons to-day Thomas Sexton, one of the members for Belfast, who was loudly cheered by the McCarthyltes and by the Geestemunde, where the election was held on Liberals during the debate on the Irish Land bill, strongly condemned Mr. Parnell's attitude last night. when the latter made his attack upon the Liberals' policy. Mr. Sexton said that it was not the Liberal one a change.

Mr. Morley's amendment, which was to the effect that an advance of money should not be granted under the bill, except with the approval of the County Council in the district in which the holding for which the advance was asked might be situated, was rejected by a vote of 247 to 170, and Mr. Parnell's amendment to Mr. Morley's motion was also defeated.

Mr. Parnell's incursion has given unwonted animation to the discussion on the Irish Land bill in committee. Mr. Gladstone was present at the proceedings in the House of Commons to-night. The great Liberal leader looked pale, and his manner was list-

Mr. Chamberlain, in following Mr. Sexton in the debate on the bill, said he agreed with Mr. Morley's principle. He would like to improve the bill, but would rather pass it as it stood than endanger it by Amid loud cheers from the Tory members, Mr. Chamberlain described the attitude of the Nationalists as that of men willing to wound, but afraid to strike.

T. W. Russell, Mayor Saunderson and Colonel Nolan ontinued a lively debate. "Tim" Healy made a bitter attack on Mr. Parnell and his followers for their inconsistency.

Mr. Parnell, before the full house, turned on Mr. Healy and Mr. Sexton. They were, he said, trying in an underhand way to destroy the bill. They did not dare openly to oppose it. He taunted them upon the days when they were under his protection and direction, and rejected with contempt their right to pose as land references. He offered to withdraw his amendment if Mr. Morley would withdraw his, and allow the House to divide on Mr. Sexton's amendment, which would fulfil the dual object. Mr. Morley assented, but the Government insisted upon division.

JOE" MACHECA, ONE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS VICTIMS, REPRESENTED A SOUTH

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC. Washington, April 17 (Special).-Richard Weightman the Editor of "The Critic," who has just returned from a trip to New-Orleans, calls attention in his paper this evening to an interesting fact connected with the New-Orleans lynching, which has apparently escaped previous notice-that one of the Italian prisoners murdered in the Parish Jail was the accredited Consul of the Republic of Bolivia. Here is what the Editor of "The Critic" says:

which has entirely escaped attention up to the present time is that one of the leading Italians lynched in New-Orleans was actually at the time of his death the recognized Consul

as that port of a fereign government—not that of Italy.

Jose P. Macheca, the alleged head of the Maiia and the
most prominent of the victims of the mob, still stands on the records of the State Department as the duly accredited and recognized Consul of Bolivia in New-Orienns. He was a wealthy n-erchant. His firm of Macheca Brothers still his unauthorized execution. Bollvia has no diplomatic representative here. Its most prominent agent is Consul-General Obarrio, of New-York. It does not appear that he has made any movement in the matter.

Mr. Obarrio was a delegate to the recent International Monetary Commission which sat in Washington. In-cidentally, during his visits to the Capital in this connection, he mentioned with regret that, since the dis-astrons Chili-Peruvian war, Bolivia had been left with-out any scoport, and had to do all her commerce the sigh neighboring States. Bolivia without a navy or a seaport is a very small factor among nations. Nevertheless, it is possible that some explanation may be asked of the United States as to the killing of one of its Consuls.

The Consul from Bolivia, Melchor Obarrio, was seen by a Tribune reporter at his home, No. 341 Waverleyave., Brooklyn, last evening and he explained the situation in New-Orleans so far as Bolivia is con-

as her accredited agent in New-Orleans one Macheca, a brother of the one who was killed by the mob. For three or four years we have had no consul according to the official reports. Nevertheless I am in formed that when Macheca, the consul, several years ago left New-Orleans he turned over the office to his brother, but without the authority of the Bolivian Government. You know that sometimes a country is deceived about its representatives. Some man in some city is recommended as a proper constant the home Government thinks it would be a good thing home Government thinks it would be a good thing to have a man there so they send him his credentials without looking into his history. That was probably the way in this case. We have been having trouble in San Francisco with a Consul who got such an appentment. Whatever Macheca, the Consul, may have been to the Bolivian Government, I am ectiatin that Macheca, who was accised of the murder of Chief Hennessy, had no recognized standing with it. He may have represented us without authority. No! Bolivia will not take any action in any event. He assured of that. Neither he nor any of the rest of them will trouble us or stir up any ill-feeling between Bolivia and the United States."

PROVIDING FOR PARTIAL RECIPROCITY OF TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Madrid, April 17.—The draft of the new com-ercial treaty between Spain and the United States, looking toward partial reciprocity of trade with Cuba, was concluded to-day. It is understood that the treaty fixes exceedingly low duties on flour and other articles imported from the United States into the Antilles. General John W. Foster, the speial American envoy who has negotiated the new treaty, will leave Madrid

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE MALA VITAS. Rome, April 17 .- The trial at Bari of 179 member of the Mala Vita Society was continued to-day. The ntense interest of the people in the case is unabated A number of witnesses detailed the brutal treatment which they had received at the hands of the Mala Vitas. Many peasants declared that their farms had been frequently raided by members of the order, and that the whole country had been terrorized by threats of death for the slightest resistance to the conspirators. A customs officer testified that since the ar-rest of the prisoners raids on the farmers and other acts of brigandage had become much less frequent acts of brigand

TURNED INTO AN ANARCHISTS' MEETING. Paris, April 17.-A number of workingmen last night made an attempt to hold a meeting, the object of which was to take action in favor of the labor demon-stration on May Day. While the meeting was in progress a body of Anarchists forced their way into he hall, stormed the pintform, and created an uproar. The speakers were unable to obtain even a moment's hearing, and were finally driven from the platform by the Anarchists. After having obtained full posession of the speakers' platform, the Anarchist orators violently denounced the proposed demonstration, declaring that a workingmen's demonstration on May Day would end in humiliation and disaster for the workingmen at large.

BILLS APPROVED BY GOVERNOR ABBETT. Trenton, April 17.-Governor Abbett has approved

the Werts Parole bill, which authorizes the Court of Pardons to allow prisoners out of the State prison on Pardons to allow princies out of the State prison on ticket of leave. The Governor has also signed the bills appropriating \$5,000 for stocking the streams in the upper part of the State with fish and forbidding Aldermen in Jersey City and Newark from receiving

BISHOP GILMOUR LYING IN STATE. Cincinnati, April 17.-The body of Bishop Gilmon

arrived here at 6 o'clock from St. Fla., and is now lying in state at St. Patrick's Church, surrounded by a guard of Catholle Kuights. At 6 o'clock to-day mass was held, and about 8 o'clock the body started for Cleveland.

POLITICS SPRINGING UP OVER THE RESOLU-TIONS REPORTED.

MANY DELEGATES WITHDRAW, CHARGING THAT THE ASSEMBLY WAS NOTHING BUT A PACKED DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Kansas City, April 17.-The Commercial Congres assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Vassar the unfinished programme of portation and Improvement of Water-ways, Lake, Gulf and Pacific Ports." S. A. Thompson, secretary of the Commercial Club, of Duluth, advocated the improvement of water-ways, as affording the cheapest

Colonel T. C. Catchines of Mississippi, argued that an increase of water traffic, however great, would not decrease railroad business, but would rather increase

Canal. His life had one purpose and his heart one hope, and that was the construction of the Hennepin He had no doubt that the Government would construct it if the Government could be brought to realizing sense of the canal's importance. Colonel A. C. Fish, of Denver, delivered an address

Mr. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, said he would treat his subject, "Immigration and Seftlement of Vacant Lands," from the text, "America for Americans." He said: "We have been told that this land is broad enough for all, but submit that the countries of the Old World have made it the dumping-ground for their paupers and criminal classes, and I believe that I speak for the whole American people when I say that the time has come when that must stop. I am, as some of you power to make American critizens ought to be taken from the State courts and given to the Federal Gov-Perhaps you do not realize the need of all this, but in looking up the nationality of those criminals whom the citizens of New-Orleans executed not long since we found that the naturalization paper of one

of these, his certificate of good moral character, was

certified to by two of his fellow-criminals."

The majority report of the committee on resolutions favors the adoption by Congress of a law authorizing free, unlimited coinage of silver, and the issuance of a sufficient amount of legal-tender notes, to be reteemable in both gold and silver,, to restore the equilibrium between money and all other products; favors a tariff for revenue only, and urges Congres basis at as early a date as practicable; declares that the interstate commerce of the country should be controlled by the General Government; favors the improvement of the Mississippi River; the construction of the Hennepin Canal and other water-ways by the Government; the equalization of taxation; a National bankrupt law; the suppression of trusts and "combines"; an amendment of the immigration laws; the restoration of railway land grants to the public do main, and the opening of the surplus lands to settle ment; the reclamation of arid lands; the enactment of laws to prevent dealing in futures, and commends the Secretary of Agriculture for his efforts toward removing the restrictions on the foreign meat trade.

The minority report favors the free, unlimited coinage of American gold and silver on a ratio es tablished by an international monetary convention which shall make silver and gold equal in pur chasing power; and favors a tariff for revenue, with

resolution. He was replied to by Geheral Warner, of A viva voce vote was then taken on the silver clause of the minority report, and it was voted down. The minority tariff resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Smalley presented the minority's case. He said there had been too much politics in the discussion by the committee. The tariff and silver resolutions had been adopted by a strict party vote. When he accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions he did not expect that the Democrats would crowd their party platform down his throat. He claimed by inference that the convention had been packed in the Interest of the Democratic party, and that the congress was really being held for the purpose of welding tegether the Democrate and the Farmers' Alliance, of the Indiana House of Representatives, replied to Mr. Smalley. He said there had been no partisan discussion in the committee, and he denied Mr. Smalley's charke.

The debate was further participated in by Senator F. S. Kirkpatrick and G. C. Campbell, of Kansas; D. D. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Johnson, of Minnesota, who

The debate was further participated in by Senator F. S. Kirkpatrick and G. C. Campbell, of Kansas; D. D. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Johnson, of Minnesota, who spoke for the inhority, and Congressman-elect Perry of Arkansas; U. S. Hall, president of the Missouri State Farmers Alliance, and Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, who spoke for the majority. The debate was acrimonious and heated. Finally General Warner, of Ohio, submitted the following as a substitute for the tariff resolution of both reports:

We faver neither free trade nor the exclusion of trade, but favor a tariff for revenue limited to the actual needs of the Government economically administered, but so levied as to cover differences in the industrial conditions between this and other countries, but not to create or fester monopolies.

President Francis, after a long debate, ruled the

and other countries, but not to create or foster monopolies.

President Francis, after a long debate, ruled the resolution out of order.

Mr. Gridley, of Minnesota, then offered a substitute for the minority report similar to that of Mr. Warner's, and it was adopted. The debate on the minority report, as a whole, was begun, and the discussion again assumed a violent form. The minority members of the committee charged the congress with being nothing but a Democratic convention. The charges caused a great tumult, charges and counter-charges being freely made. Finally D. S. Croser, E. M. Johnson and W. A. Barnes, representing the Business Union of St. Paul, withdrew from the convention. The minority report was voted down viva voce. The consideration of the majority report was then proceeded with. The debate again became intensely partisan and heated. Finally a vote was taken by a call of States on the adoption of the majority report and it was adopted—66 to 55—all of the State delegations being divided upon the question. The resolutions as a whole were then adopted without division.

The resolutions as a whole were then adopted without division.

Mr. Smalley, of Minnesota, rose to a question of personal privilege. He said the Congress had degenerated into a Democratic pow-wow, and, as a non-partisan delegate, he desired to resign as chairman of the Conmittee on Resolutions.

At this point a great disturbance arose, the air being filled with hisses and groans, mingled with cheers and applause. Mr. Smalley's opponents attempted to how him down, but he stood his ground, and the chairman finally, after five minutes of tunuit, restored order, Mr. Smalley explained his course and withdrew from the Congress.

VOTING ON THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN. Watertown, N. Y., April 17 .- In the Mcthodist Conerence to-day a vote was taken on the question of admitting women as delegates to the General Co ence, resulting in 103 votes against and 48 for a

Newport, N. H., April 17.-The preliminary voterin the New-Hampshire Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day on the admission of women resulted—yeas, 49; mays, 32. The final result will be announced on Mon-

New-London, April 17 .- The preliminary vote in the Southern New-England Conference on admitting women resulted to day in a tic-61 to 61. The final vote will be taken on Monday.

FATAL TORNADO IN TEXAS. Kansas City, April 17 .- A dispatch from Liberal,

Kan., says: "Reports brought in this afternoon state that the court-house at Hansford, Tex., in course of onstruction and nearly completed, was destrayed by a tornado on Wednesday afternoon. A brick mason and another man were killed. Huff Wright, a resident of the little town, was injured. Every house was more or less damaged. From there the tornado travelled in or less damaged. From there the formato travelled in a northeasterly direction to Paludora, a little town on the Beaver River, in Beaver County, Oklahoma, which place is reported as entirely destroyed. Both localities are many miles from railroad and telegraph, and this accounts for the lateness of the reports. Further par-ticulars could not be learned.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER ESCAPES. Baltimore, April 17.—William Bianey, convicted of the murder of his grandmother and sunt in May last, in this city, and whose execution was fixed yest, rday by Governor Jackson for June 12, escaped to-night from the city jail.

SECRETARY PROCTOR TO VISIT HIS HOME. Washington, April 17.—Secretary Proctor left Washington this morning for his home in Vermont, to spend a few days with his family.

ook place last evening at No. 206 Concord-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn. George Clark, a machinist, who was out of work and had been drinking heavily, shot his wife in the head and breast and then shot himself in the head. Neither is expected to recover. The Clarks have two children, three and six years old respectively, and occupy rooms on the top floor of the house. Waiter and George Maine, brothers of Mrs. Clark, live in the same house, but the other rooms are vacant. The brothers did not go home to supper last evening, but were at the home of a third brother,

About 8:30 o'clock they saw the Clark children playing in the street, and, wondering why they were not fi bed, hastened to the Concord-st. house, and, breaking open the door, they made their way to the bed with pistol-shot wounds in her head and breast,

scious but his wife could speak, and when one of her would say nothing about the shooting. The police were at once informed of the matter, and a hurried call for an ambulance was sent Dr. Young, of the Brooklyn Hospital, removed them to that institution. Mrs. Clark made several attempts to tell something about the shooting and said her husband shot her several times, but she was unable to give a coherent statement of the case. neither could recover. Coroner Rooney was sent for

HE SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

DISSIPATION DRIVES A MACHINIST TO DESPAIR

-BOTH WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Albert Maine, at No. 171 Tillary-st.

What will probably prove a murder and a suicide

to take the ante-mortem statement of the woman. Clark was employed as a steam valve-fitter at different times in the white lead works in Brooklyn, at No. 52 Cliff-st., New-York, and at other places, but his habits of dissipation caused him to lose his work and he only plunged more heavily into dissipation. He is twesty-four years old and his wife twenty-three. He beat and abused his wife, according to the statement

beat and abused his wife, according to the statement of her brothers.

They say that they left their sister and her husband about 1:30 p. m. yesterday, and there was nothing to show any unusual condition of matters. Clark had evidently sent the children into the street and locked up the house before attempting the double crime. His brother, James Clark, was at the house carly in the afternoon, and they were drinking together. James Clark could not be found by the police last evening.

WASHBURNE'S PLURALITY 569.

TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN CHICAGO PULLED THROUGH BY DELAYED TALLY SHEETS. Chleago, April 17 (Special).-The official canvass of

the returns of the recent municipal election was completed this afternoon. Cregier made heavy gains to day in the Thirtleth Ward. This, it will be remem held back by the police for two days after election during which time they were well "cooked." The is elected Mayor by a plurality of 369. The Democra still intend to argue for a contest in several precincts but it is not thought they will press the point. The Democrats elect Peter Kiolbassa City Treasurer by a large plurality, and Jacob Kern City Attorney by a narrow margin. The Republican candidate for City plarality, running far ahead of any of the other candiiates. Kern's election is a genuine surprise, as up the Republican. The wards canvassed to-day made a tremendous change, and when the count was finished Richolson's plurality was under the date. The bearing newspaper concedes the election of Washburne and prints an interview with Cregier, in which the latter also admits it. When asked as to his future projects, Cregier said, with fire in his eye, that he intended, among other things, to hunt down traitors in the Democratic party. His reference to the "Madia" will tackle Carter Harrison.

EXPOSING THE KAWEAH COLONY. Los Angeles, Cal., April 17 .- "The Express" con result of an investigation of the Kaweali Colony in Tulare County, which was established ostensibly to carry out Nationalistic ideas. The investi gation was prompted by the prosecution in the United States District Court here of Burnett C. Huskell, Henry S. Hubbard, Henry T. Taylor, James J. Martin and William Christie, trustees and lenders, on charges of cutting timber on Government lands In October, 1885, forty-two men made timber entries on lands famous for big timber in Tulare County. Two months later the Land Commissioner ordered the withdrawal of these lands from entry. Meanwhile the filers had gone ahead and partly built a road eighteen miles long through an inaccessible country to

SUITS AGAINST JOHN I. BLAIR.

Chicago, April 17.-Three suits for damages aggremorning against J. I. Blair, the millionaire radicald man of Blairstown, N. J. One plaintiff is Theodore

man of Blairstown, N. J. One plaintiff is Theodore G. Case, a Chicago lawyer, who sues for \$10,000 for services and for \$100,000 damages for Blel. The other plaintiff is George Hiles, a Wisconsin railroad man and land owner, who places his damages at \$250,000.

The alleged libel complained of by Case was contained in a letter attacking Case said to have been written by Blair to collection agents who were trying to enforce Case's claim for services rendered when Blair was president of the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk road. Plaintiff Hiles arearis that Blair by continued and unfounded Bitgation rendered unsalable a large quantity of Wisconsin lands owned by Hiles. Blair was in the Vanderbilt party which left Chicago this morning just in time to escape a deputy sheriff who intended serving the summonses.

Red Bank, April 17 (Special).-To-day was Arbor Day, and the children of the two public schools here marched to the Opera House, and took part in a programme made up of music and declamations. address of the day was delivered by Edmund Wilson,

throughout New-Jersey to-day. The observance is reported to have been more general than ever before, scarcely a school, from the highest grade to the lowest, omitting exercises of an appropriate character ac-

large part of the heavy fireproof landings connected with the stairways of the Shoreham, Vice-President Morton's fine new hotel, dropped this afternoon from the fifth floor to the basement. The upper landing broke from its fastenings in the walls, and in its descent carried with it all of those below. Great

said he was over 100 years old, and who was said to have been the oldest veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, is dead at his home in Mechanic-ville, Saratoga County. He was a member of the 115th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. His funeral takes place at Ballston Spa to-morrow, and will be attended by veterans of various posts.

Joseph Utard, who keeps a perfumery store at No. 42 East Fourte, th-st., and is agent in this city for Pinard's perfumes, returned from Paris two weeks ago and discovered that his stock had run low, while the receipts were smaller than usual. He concluded that his trusted bookkeeper, Joseph Wetzfelder, who had been in charge of the store, had been stealing. Detective Sergeant Heidelberg discovered that Wetzfelder had been spending money freely and supporting a woman, not his wife, at No. 63 Bank-st. Wetzfelder

THE NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

ARBOR DAY EXERCISES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., April 17.—Arbor Day was observed

AN ACCIDENT IN MR. MORTON'S HOTEL. Washington, April 17.—Without a moment's warning

consternation was created among the people in the house, but by good fortune no one was upon the land-ings at the time of the accident.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST G. A. R. VETERAN. Saratoga, April 17 (Special).-John Mulligan, who

President. Great uneasiness prevails everywhere. Gold closed yesterday at 252 per cent premium.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED FOR MURDER.

St. Louis, April 17.—The eighteenth Texas Galveston, Tex., April 17.—The eighteenth Texas German Sangerfest closed last night with the third grand concert. Every seat was occupied, and the plander, and Detective-Sergeant Dolan went to Philadelphis in search of perfumes which had been sent by Wettfelder. The amount of the bookkeeper's stealings is believed to be about the bookkeeper's stealings is believed to be about 56,000. Deherty then sent the mother and baby to the at Bellevue Hospitale

lobster fisheries of Newfoundland, was to-day postponed until next Friday, in order to enable counsel for the Newfoundland delegates to appear at the bor of the House of Lords in support of the views of the People of Newfoundland. PRINCE NAPOLEON'S PLACE OF BURIAL. Paris, April 17 .- It is stated here, and the report

eccives some credence, that the French Government will refuse the request of the executors of the will of Prince Napoleon, to allow the body to be buried at Ajaccio, the cupital of Corsica.

THE ALASKA AND DOMINION BOUNDARY. Ottawa, April 17.-It is said that the boundary oints of discussion at the October conference in Wash-

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT AND PROPERTY PLUN-DERED BY THE MOB-MANY ARRESTS MADE-BRITISH TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SCENE.

Benares, April 17.-The excitement in this city' caused by the demolition of a temple in order to provide a site for new waterworks is increasing every hour. All the shops in Benares are closed, and all the natives in the city and district have sullenly stopped work and have gathered in large crowds in and about the principal thoroughfares of the Holy City. Serious riots occurred this morning between the natives and the local authoritles of Benarcs, who are supported by British troops quartered near this city. response to several dispatches sent to Marquis of Lansdowne, the Governor-General of India, who is now at Simla directing the mevements of the troops marching on the Manipur district in order to avenge the Manipur massacre and the murder of Chief Commissioner Quinton and his staff, strong reinforcements of European and native troops have been drafted into Benares, and further reinforcements are on their way here. The British troops are guarding all the banks and

public buildings, and also occupy in force many points of vantage throughout the city and district. It is consequently presumed that the troops will be able to suppress promptly any serious outbreak on the part of the natives; but the effect of the spirit of resentment and indignation existing among the Hindoos, already felt far and wide in India, cannot at present be correctly esti-

There was a change for the better this afternoon in the aspect of affairs in and about this noon in the aspect of affairs in and about this city, though the change was preceded by a serious rict. The mobs which filled the streets of Benares during the morning became more and more violent. In spite of the efforts of the local officials, the police and the military, the natives cut the telegraph wires, looted the railway station, and plundered the railway treasury-chest of about 3,000 rupees. The local authorities summoned a large number of volunteers to their assistance, and succeeded in arresting 100 of the most violent of the rioters. These arrests resulted in quieting the disturbance for the present at least.

the rioters. These arrests resulted in disturbance, for the present at least.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AT THE WRECK OF BRITISH SHIP OFF THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. San Francisco, April 17 .- The steamship Monowal, which arrived here to-day, twenty-five days from Sydney and seven days from Honolulu, brings intelligence that the British ship St. Catharis has been wrecked off the Caroline Islands

and ninety persons drowned.

MR. BLAINE'S NOTE REACHES ROME. PREAT INTEREST IN IT THROUGHOUT ITALY-MINISTER PORTER NOT TO TAKE A VACATION. Rome, April 17 .- The reply of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, to the Marquis di Rudini's last note on the subject of the New-Orleans affair is the only important subject of conversation and newspaper comment throughout Italy. The full text of the reply reached this city to-day. When it became known that the reply had reached here the Marquis di Rudini, the United States Minister, Mr.

chiefly to establish and maintain the correct constru tion of the various points of international law which bear directly or indirectly upon the subject. It is officially denied that there is any truth in the report sent from Rome to "The Dally Chronicle," of

London, that Minister Porter is upon the point of de

New-Orleans dispute were besieged with interviewers.

The substance of the opinions which the men referre were able to express was that the controversy is

them to express valuable opinions upon the

The "Messagero" to-day says that Mr. Blaine's reply The "Messagero" to-day says that Mr. Blaine's reply to the Marquis di Rudini's last note evinces the great desire of Mr. Blaine to elude the demands of the Italian Government, to escape from indemnifying the families of the men lynched at New-Orleans, and to refrain from acceeding to the Italian Government's right to intervene in the New-Orleans affair.

The "Popolo Romano," also discussing Mr. Blaine's reply, says that, in view of the tenor of Mr. Blaine's enswer, it is difficult to form any idea how or where the matter will end.

FUNERAL OF AN IMPERIAL SUICIDE. St. Petersburg, April 17.-The funeral of the Princes Olga Feodorowna, mother of the Grand Duke Michael, conisin of the Czar, took place yesterday. The Princes is said to have committed suicide by taking poison, owing to the Czar's refusal to restore her son to his post in the Russian Army, from which he was dismissed in consequence of his private marriage to the Countess of Meremberg. The funeral to-day was the first State funeral that has taken place during the

first State funeral that has taken place during the present reign, and attracted an immense concourse. The Czar and the Grand Dukes followed the procession on foot. The whole route from the railway station to the cathedral, a distance of four miles, was lined with troops.

The burial of the Princess took place to-day in the cathedral. The burial was preceded by a requiem tervice lasting three hours.

CHILI'S TREATMENT OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Paris April 17 .- Advices from Chili say that, in consequence of the instructions which Lord Salisbury cabled on Tuesday to the British Minister in Chill and to the Admiral in command of the British fleet in Chillan waters, advising those officials that the closing of the nitrate ports by President Balmaceda was ultra vires, inasmuch as the blockade had not been declared, and informing English shipowners that the British Admirst would protect their interests and that England does not recognize the double exaction of dutie by President Balmaceda and the Congressional party, and also in consequence of protests made by consuls of the various European Powers in Chili, President Bulmaceds has ordered the Chilian port officials to avoid any complications with the owners and officers of foreign vessels.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR TUPERCULOSIS. Paris, April 17 .- Physicians in this city and in many other parts of France are greatly interested in a new system of treating tuberculous discuses, widch has been discovered by Professor Germain Sec. According to Professor See's plan patients suffering from tuberculosis pass four or five hours daily in a close chamber, wherein the air is above normal pressure and is saturated with crossite eucalyptol. The pressure is gradually increased until it reaches a maximum of en atmosphere and a half. Several excellent and per-magent results, it is announced, have been obtained.

PORTUGAL'S CABINET CRISIS SETTLED. Lisbon, April 17.—The troubles which brought about 6 crisis in the Portuguese Cabinet, and which resulted

in the Cabinet joining in a collective note in which all the members of the Ministry tendered their resigna tions, have been sall-stactorily arranged. All the Min-isters retain their posts, with the exception of Senhor Ribeiro Ferreira, Minister of Public Works, who was also Minister of Commerce and of Industry. Senho: Perreira's place will be filled temporarily by General C'Abron de Sonsa, president of the Council of Min-isters, who is also Minister of War.

TO LET THE DELEGATES BE HEARD.

London, April 17.—The second reading of the bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, providing for the maintenance of the modus vivendi in relation to the